

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

1. Please amend the following paragraphs starting at page 9, line 18 as follows:

It is preferable that the calculated angle of rotation is judged effective when the "A" "B" is not less than a prescribed minimum value or not more than a prescribed maximum value.

It is preferable that the prescribed maximum value of the "A" "B" is one calculated when a sample having a maximum transmittance is measured out of samples to be measured.

2. Please amend the following paragraphs starting at page 13, line 8 as follows:

It is preferable that the calculated angle of rotation is judged effective when the "A" "B" is not less than a prescribed minimum value or not more than a prescribed maximum value.

It is preferable that the prescribed maximum value of the "A" "B" is one calculated when a sample having a maximum transmittance is measured out of samples to be measured.

3. Please amend the following paragraphs starting at page 16, line 12 as follows:

It is preferable that the calculated angle of rotation is judged effective when the "E" "F" is not less than a prescribed minimum value or not more than a prescribed maximum value.

It is preferable that the prescribed maximum value of the "E" "F" is one calculated when a sample having a maximum transmittance is measured out of samples to be measured.

4. Please amend the following paragraphs starting at page 18, line 21 as follows:

It is preferable that the calculated angle of rotation is judged effective when the "E" "F" is not less than a prescribed minimum value or not more than a prescribed maximum value.

It is preferable that the prescribed maximum value of the "E" "F" is one calculated when

a sample having a maximum transmittance is measured out of samples to be measured.

For performing repeatedly the measurement again in the foregoing method of polarimetry, the repeated measurement includes the steps of; (1) measuring again at least one measuring point "Pi" out of the n (n is 2, or not less than 3) measuring points "Pi" (Xi, Yi); (2) calculating a regression line or line represented by the equation (1) or the equation (5) on the basis of the result measured again; (3) calculating the "~~A~~", "~~E~~", "B", "F", "C", "D" and/or "R"; (4) judging the effectiveness of the measurement result; and (5) repeating the steps (1) to (4) until the measurement result is judged effective when the previous measurement result is judged not effective in the step (4). Then, the angle of rotation attributed to the sample is obtained on the basis of the measurement result judged effective in the step (4). It is preferable that when the number of repeated measurements exceeds a prescribed number, the measurement action is stopped to stop the polarimetry for the sample.

5. Please amend the following paragraph starting at page 49, line 3 as follows:

Even in this case, "D" and "R" serve as indexes of the precision. Also in this example, when the measurement is judged by using "C", "D", "R" and/or "~~A~~" "B" or "~~E~~" "F", which is the coefficient of "X" not to be effective, the measurement is repeatedly performed again for at least one point. As a result, it is possible to obtain an effective measured value with efficiency while keeping the reliability of the measurement.

6. Please amend the following paragraphs starting at page 52, line 6 as follows:

It was reasonable to use the coefficients "~~A~~" "B" and "~~E~~" "F" of "X", obtained for a sample having the largest transmittance out of the samples to be measured. This was because

there was no possibility in principle that a larger coefficient than the coefficient of "X" for the solution to be detected having the largest transmittance was obtained. Namely, apparent from the equation (10), when the intensity (I_0) of light incident upon a sample and the modulation amplitude (δ) were constant, the coefficient of "X" was unambiguously determined by the transmittance (T) of the sample.

Therefore, if the prescribed maximum value was set to be 0.21 from the equations (14), (15), and (16) obtained for the cases where the obstruction due to large suspending particles was not observed, the equation (23) was not judged effective, making it possible to detect the obstruction. In other words, when the coefficient of "X", such as "~~A~~" "B" or "~~E~~" "F" was larger than 0.21, the measurement result was judged ineffective. As a result, it was possible to find out the low-precision measurement result, and it was possible to ensure the precision of the measurement result.

Incidentally, when the number of the measuring points is two, it is also possible to allow the same operation by forming a line, and setting a prescribed maximum value for the coefficient "~~E~~" "F" of the value of "X" (corresponding to the gradient).